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PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA SEEKS TIES WITH EADB

Nairobi THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 24 Mar 83 p 9

[Article by Charles Wachira]

[Text]

THE East African Development Bank (EADB) is being considered as a possible development bank for the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) covering 20 states in Eastern and Southern Africa, the chairman of the board of directors Mr. A.H. Mshangama said in a speech he delivered during the 15th anniversary of the bank.

The PTA secretariat has been set up in Lusaka but it has not been fully ratified. The chairman observed that EADB had continued to operate in an environment of economic difficulties during 1982 and as such, little real growth had been recorded in Kenya and Tanzania while Uganda saw a continuation of its economic recovery.

The bank was established by the three East African member states 15 years ago to foster industrial development and to promote inter-trade among the partner states.

The member states, however, have continued to operate under serious restrictions of foreign exchange due to adverse balances of payment problems. The Tanzania shilling was devalued in March 1982 by 10 per cent and the Kenya

shilling in December by 15 per cent. The Uganda shilling has under the system of floating depreciated during 1982 by 18 per cent against the bank's accounting unit, the Special Drawing Rights (SDR). From August 1982, Uganda started operating a two-tier exchange system whereby non-essential imports are paid for at higher exchange rate.

The chairman further said the industrial sectors, in which the bank has previously operated, were affected by the adverse economic conditions in various ways: shrinking markets, shortage of raw materials and spare parts with consequent low capacity utilisation and shortage of liquidity in the banking system to lend to the commercial sectors.

Rehabilitation of existing projects rather than embarking on new ones was emphasised in Tanzania and Uganda.

The bleak economic environment has affected the bank's investment portfolio negatively and the bank had to continue to set aside substantial reserves against possible loan losses at the

same time as the lending to new projects was concentrated to those which are resource based and foreign exchange earners. New commitments in 1982 stood at SDR 6.5 million against SDR 5.1 million in 1981. The fact that the new commitments did not materialise according to the bank's expectations was mainly due to scarcity of loanable funds during most of 1982.

It was not until the last quarter of the year that the bank was able to conclude a number of new agreements and thus mobilise a total of SDR 22.8 million during the year.

CSO: 3400/1156

UNITA ACCUSED OF TRYING TO HARM RELATIONS WITH UK

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] According to observers in Luanda, the proposal by UNITA to exchange some 64 Czech prisoners they are holding for 7 British mercenaries taken in Angola, is aimed at harming relations between Luanda and London.

Observers note that the UNITA proposal could compromise the release of the seven British mercenaries. The ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] news agency yesterday exposed "the complicity of Western countries with South Africa, which serves as the rearguard base to the bandits and traitors who are fighting against the People's Republic of Angola."

On the other hand, in proposing the exchange of prisoners in Paris, when generally the UNITA communiques are released in Lisbon or London, the movement of Jonas Savimbi touches a sensitive point in Franco-Angolan relations according to the FRANCE PRESSE news agency. Angolan sources state that lately Luanda informed France of its displeasure regarding the eventual opening in Paris of a representation of the UNITA.

In the meantime, in Lisbon the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday through a spokesman, that up to this moment it has no confirmation of the kidnaping of 20 Portuguese citizens in Angola, whom the UNITA also claims to be holding. On the other hand, and as we reported in more detail on page 3, the PSD [Social Democratic Party] has denied ANGOP's accusations to the effect that personalities of the parties within the AD [Democratic Alliance] allegedly supported activities in Lisbon against the People's Republic of Angola.

11635

CSO: 3442/171

MINISTER CALLS FOR WESTERN SUPPORT

Porto O PRIMEIRO DE JANEIRO in Portuguese 22 Mar 83 p 4

[Text] The Angolan minister of foreign trade, Ismael Martins, said in Madrid on Sunday that Western countries have to opt clearly between maintaining good relations with Angola and "supporting disruptive elements."

In statements made after signing an agreement of economic and trade cooperation with Spain, Ismael Martins said that "economic potential of Angola and the existence of a government that up to now showed itself to be reliable, should be a factor to be considered by Western partners."

In this context, Angola has "several projects that are pending, whose implementation depends on financial conditions, some of them not very favorable to Angola, and therefore demanding more discussions."

The Angolan minister of foreign trade insisted that "there is no change, because until now multifaceted and multigeographic relations have existed and our main partners are Portugal, the United States, France and Spain."

He went on: "We are seeking more diversification among Western countries and we are opening more our relations with nonaligned countries of the group known as the 77."

Ismael Martins warned that "it is not possible to strengthen our economic relations when at the same time there is complacency regarding disruptive groups, supported by South Africa, who are acting from Portugal and other Western countries, our economic partners, against political, trade and human interests of Angola."

Ismael Martins, who went from Madrid to Rome "where contacts within the economic and trade areas can be maintained," was careful in making reference to relations with Portugal, saying that "we shall await the verdict of the polls on 25 April."

11635

CSO: 3442/171

CAPE VERDE

PEREIRA VISITS KUWAIT; JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Meeting With Amir

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 26 Feb 83 pp 6-7

[Text] The secretary general of the party and president of the Republic of Cape Verde paid an official visit to Kuwait from the 19th to the 21st of this month, at the invitation of His Highness the Amir, Shaikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah.

During that second official visit to that Persian Gulf state, the Cape Verdean chief of state was accompanied by an important delegation that included the foreign minister, 1st Commander Silvino da Lux, and the secretary of state for cooperation and planning, Engineer Jose Brito, in addition to high officials from some state departments.

On his arrival at the Kuwait international airport, the president of the republic was received by His Highness the Amir, Shaikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, the crown prince and prime minister, Shaikh Saad Al-Abdullah, members of the government and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to that country.

After the protocolary ceremonies on the airport tarmac, the two chiefs of state went to the VIP salon where they exchanged their first impressions.

Shortly thereafter, His Highness the Amir, accompanied his guest to the Al-Salam Palace, where the Cape Verdean delegation was lodged during its visit to Kuwait. The two chiefs of state again talked for some time before the Amir left the palace.

Around 1900 hours local time, the president of the Republic of Cape Verde received in audience the crown prince and prime minister, Shaikh Saad Abdullah.

On the second day of his visit, Comrade Aristides Pereira had private talks for about 2 hours with His Highness the Amir in El-Saif Palace, the official residence of the Kuwaiti chief of state.

Visit to the Electric Power and Desalination Plant of East Doha

After his official talks in El-Saif Palace, the president of the Republic of Cape Verde, accompanied by the Kuwaiti minister of electricity and water,

Shaikh Khalaf Ahmad al-Khalaf, visited the electric power and desalination plant in East Dohr, located a few kilometers from the capital.

That modern plant, which is equipped with the most modern equipment for the desalination of water, makes it possible to supply a great part of the city and the surrounding area with drinking water and electricity.

Comrade Aristides Pereira toured the facilities of the plant at length, listening to the explanations about its operation given by the technicians of that unit.

In the afternoon, at around 1630 hours, the president of the republic received the greetings of the diplomatic corps accredited to the capital of Kuwait in Al-Salam Palace.

At night, His Highness the Amir gave a reception in honor of the Cape Verdean chief of state in Al-Salam Palace at which members of the government, the diplomatic corps and the whole Cape Verdean delegation were present.

Ceremony at the University of Kuwait

On the last day of his stay in Kuwait, President Aristides Pereira, accompanied by Amir Jabir Al-Ahmad, attended the ceremony of the presentation of degrees at the University of Kuwait to 156 students of that educational establishment who completed their studies.

The ceremony was also attended by the crown prince and prime minister, Shaikh Saad Al-Abdullah, the Kuwaiti foreign minister, Shaikh Sabah al-Ahmad, and several other members of the government of that country.

On the arrival of the two chiefs of state, the national anthems of Cape Verde and Kuwait were played, after which the minister of the university, Dr Yacoub al-Ghunaim, and the director of that establishment, Dr Abdul Razak Mashari al-Adwani, spoke. Female student Masouma Ali Akbar, who received her degree in medicine, spoke in name of the students.

At the invitation of His Highness the Amir, President Pereira presented the first degrees to the recently graduated students.

Immediately after the ceremony, the Cape Verdean chief of state accompanied by his Kuwaiti counterpart, went to the airport to take the Kuwait Airways Company plane that brought him back to his country.

Praia Water Supply Aid

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 26 Feb 83 p 7

[Text] During the official visit of the president of the republic, the foreign minister of Cape Verde, Comrade Silvino de Luz, and the oil minister of Kuwait, Shaikh Ali al-Khalifa, signed the documents of the agreement for the Kuwait Fund financing of the project for the water supply and basic sanitation of the city of Praia in the amount of \$3,365,000.

The aforementioned project, which will insure the supply of drinking water to the capital, also includes the installation of a 5-kilometer-long pipeline and subconnections of about 32 kilometers.

The project also includes the import of a Diesel generator with a capacity of 15 kilowatts, the installation of a water pump, reservoirs, three distribution plants and administrative facilities.

The cost of the aforementioned project is completely covered by the financing now formalized and is scheduled to be completed by mid-1985.

Joint Communiqué

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 26 Feb 83 pp 6-7

[Text] Joint Communiqué: At the invitation of His Highness Shaikh Jabir Ahmad Al-Sabah, Amir of Kuwait, His Excellency Aristides Maria Pereira, the president of the Republic of Cape Verde, made an official visit to the State of Kuwait from 19 to 21 February 1983.

His Excellency President Pereira and the delegation that accompanied him were extended a friendly and warm welcome, revealing the good relations established between the two friendly countries.

In an atmosphere of friendship and understanding, His Excellency President Aristides Maria Pereira and His Highness Shaikh Jabir Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah had official talks during which the two chiefs of state engaged in a broad exchange of views regarding the relations established between the two countries and regarding matters of mutual interest.

The two sides reaffirmed their mutual desire to intensify and develop the bilateral relations between the two countries and to promote cooperation in various areas.

Both are convinced that the safeguarding of security and stability in the Gulf region must be the complete responsibility of its states without any foreign interference. They also confirmed the need to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

In reviewing the serious and dangerous situation in the Middle East, the two sides emphasized their conviction that the Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, as well as the recovery by the Palestinian People of their inalienable national rights, namely, the right to establish their own independent state in their territory, are the basic conditions for obtaining a just and lasting peace in that region of the world. In that regard, the two sides reaffirmed the continuation of their support to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian People. They also underscored the need for the participation of that organization in all efforts undertaken to obtain a just and lasting solution in the Middle East area.

The Kuwaiti side expressed its satisfaction with the positive attitude adopted by the Republic of Cape Verde with regard to Arab problems. The two sides energetically condemned the illegitimate occupation by Israel of a large part of Lebanese territory as well as the repeated attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Lebanon. They underscored the need to support all efforts aimed at the establishment of peace and stability in Lebanon as well as to safeguard its security, sovereignty and integrity under the legitimate authority of the country.

The two sides expressed their concern over the continuation of the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, expressing the desire that a speedy solution be found to the conflict by peaceful means.

The two sides reaffirmed their complete support for the African peoples who are fighting to put an end to colonialism and all types of foreign control and those who fight against racist minorities for their freedom and independence. With regard to South Africa, in accordance with the principle of the right of peoples to self-determination, the two sides affirm their support for the Namibian people in their just struggle for the liberation and independence of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO.

The two countries launch an appeal to the international community with a view to taking effective measures to compel South Africa to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia as well as the repeated aggressions against the independent African countries that are its neighbors.

The two sides underscored the importance of the development of Afro-Arab cooperation and expressed the desire to give their complete support so that the meetings that will be held for the purpose of implementing that cooperation may be crowned with success. On that occasion, the two sides expressed the hope that the OAU will overcome the internal difficulties that it is facing so that it may continue to play its positive role as an element of stability on the African continent and as an instrument of Afro-Arab cooperation.

The two countries underscored the importance of respect for the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement as an essential and important factor for the defense of peace and progress in the world. They also underscored the importance of solidarity and cooperation between the nonaligned countries and their condemnation of every attempt aimed at sowing discord among the countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the positive results of this visit and underscored the importance of frequent meetings between officials of the two countries.

His Excellency, the president of the Republic of Cape Verde, expressed his sincere gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him and the delegation that accompanied him by His Highness, the Amir of Kuwait, the government and the friendly people of Kuwait.

His Excellency, the president of the Republic of Cape Verde, extended an invitation to the Amir of Kuwait to visit the Republic of Cape Verde, an invitation that was accepted with pleasure. The date of that visit will be established later.

COMRADE FISSEHA CONTINUES WORKING VISIT TO BALE REGION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 11 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Goba (ENA)--Continuing his working visit to Bale region, Comrade Fisseha Desta, PMAC Assistant Secretary General, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and COPWE Executive Committee member, yesterday inspected development activities in Dolo province.

When Comrade Fisseha arrived in Menna town for the tour of inspection of the province he was welcomed by Comrade Degefu Daba, the provincial administrator, representatives of government departments and mass organizations and inhabitants of the area.

Later Comrade Fisseha visited fertile sites in Dolo province, the Shawe Falls, developments within Menna town and its environs as well as a peasants' village.

During the tour of the peasants' village, a peasant representative expressed joy on behalf of his colleagues appreciating the steps taken by the Revolutionary Government in building the peasant village.

Present during the tour were Comrade Yossef Muleta, Minister of State Farms Development, Comrade Shimelis Adugna, Commissioner for Relief and Rehabilitation and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Fisseha Gedda, Commissioner for Tourism and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Gezabegne Workie, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Bale region, Comrade Ali Mussa, COPWE Central Committee member and the regional Chief Administrator, government officials and members of the regional COPWE Committee.

Also Thursday, the high level team of government officials led by Comrade Fisseha Desta visited the Harewa Production Task Force Settlement site in Wabe province, Bale region.

The high-level team was welcomed at Ginir town by Comrade Kassim Mohammed, Administrator of Wabe province and representatives of mass organizations, government agencies and the Revolutionary Army.

Comrade Kasim Mohammed, Comrade Tesfaye Kabtimer, head of the regional office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Comrade Getanch

Tessema, General Manager of the Bale Agricultural Development Unit, apprised Comrade Fisseha on the progress of the Harewa Project at a meeting held at the office of the provincial administration.

Comrade Fisseha gave directives to concerned government agencies to make the necessary preparations in order that the village of the production task force would be completed within a short period of time.

Earlier Comrade Fisseha visited the Sof-Omar Cave in Arro district, Mendeyo province.

CSO: 3400/1031

'SERTO ADER' COVERS MEETING OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF COPWE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Mar 83 p 3

[From "Views, Comments, Opinion" column by Mulugetta Beyene]

[Excerpt]

A special issue of *Serto Ader*, organ of COPWE CC, yesterday gave wide coverage to the Sixth Regular Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of COPWE. The COPWE CC organ stressed the decision adopted to implement the strategy for the third and final phase of party formation and preparations for the 10th anniversary celebrations of the popular revolution.

In its Thursday's regular issue, *Serto Ader* underscored the need for disseminating the teachings of Marxism-Leninism among the broad masses. The spread of Marxism-Leninism is one of the basic objectives of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), according to the paper. *Serto Ader* stressed, in this connection, the role being played by the Yekatit '66 Political School in the task of disseminating the science of Marxism-Leninism. Workers, peasants, members of the Revolutionary Army, and the Intelligentsia who attended ideological orientation courses have played an immense role in the struggle to advance the popular struggle, according to *Serto Ader*. The Yekatit '66 Political School recently organised political orientation courses

for factory managers and senior government officials. In connection with this *Serto Ader* interviewed a group of participants who recently completed courses at the Political School on Marxism-Leninism. The interviewees

— Comrade Getachew Ayale, General Manager of the Awash Wine Factories, Comrade Reddi Jemal, Acting General Manager of the Dire Dawa Textile Factory, Comrade Imru Woldeyes, General Manager of the Dahlak Shoe Factory, and Comrade Senay Alemu, water project engineer at the Addis Ababa Water and Sewerage Authority — said that during their studies in the Political School they were able to heighten their knowledge of Marxism-Leninism. At the Political School the participants had attended courses in philosophy, political economy, the international communist movement, the history of Ethiopia from the Marxist point of view and the objectives and progress of the Ethiopian Revolution, according to the paper.

The working visit paid to Moscow by the high-level COPWE delegation led by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC standing committee and executive committee member of COPWE was

also highlighted by the organ of COPWE CC. During the visit, the delegation held talks with high-level Communist Party officials of the Soviet Union, the paper said.

The working visit and the exchange of views by the high-level COPWE delegation were in accordance with the agreement signed last October between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and COPWE, *Serto Ader* said.

Addis Zemen, the Amharic language daily, devoted its Friday editorial comments on the proclamation providing for the establishment of the Institute for the Study of Ethiopian Nationalities which was issued last week. The paper stressed the efforts made by the Revolutionary Government to ensure the rights and equality of all nationalities. *Zemen* made note of the series of measures taken in the course of the Revolution to ensure the all-round democratic rights of the various nationalities in Ethiopia and said that the establishment of the Institute will further facilitate the struggle in this direction.

The Amharic daily editorialized in its Saturday issue on the Sixth Regular Plenary Meeting of COPWE CC. The meeting, according to *Zemen*, adopted strategy on the realization of the resolutions passed by the Second COPWE Congress.

Zemen said that the resolutions adopted by the Second Congress of

COPWE are now being implemented by the various sections of the Commission. The recent proclamation issued on the establishment of the Institute for the Study of Ethiopian Nationalities is a demonstration of this truth, *Zemen* emphasized. The paper said that the struggle to implement the resolutions of the Second COPWE Congress calls for the unreserved participation of the working people of Ethiopia in general, and genuine revolutionaries in particular.

Yezareytsu, the Amharic language weekly, also devoted its editorial comments to the Sixth Regular Plenary Meeting of COPWE CC. The Second COPWE Congress, it is to be recalled, had adopted a series of resolutions on organizational and ideological works, economic construction, social development, current international situation, defence of the Motherland and the revolution and party formation.

Ever since its formation the party organizing commission has made laudable efforts towards the realization of the objectives of the revolution, *Yezareytsu* said. The sixth Regular Plenary Meeting of COPWE CC, according to the Amharic weekly, adopted a strategy for the party formation and the 10th anniversary celebration of the Ethiopian Revolution. In the struggle to form the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, *Yezareytsu* said, the broad masses of Ethiopia should increase their participation.

KURAZ PUBLISHING AGENCY, PRENSA LATINA CONCLUDE AGREEMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kuraz Publishing Agency and the Cuban News Agency--Prensa Latina, concluded an agreement yesterday for the distribution and sale in Ethiopia of the new English edition of the monthly magazine, PRISMA.

The agreement was signed by Comrade Tesfaye Ayalew, general manager of Kuraz Publishing Agency and Comrade Aurelio Martinez, director of Prensa Latina Publications. The signing ceremony was attended by Comrade Buenaventura Reyes Acosta, Ambassador of Cuba to Socialist Ethiopia and other embassy officials.

Speaking to our reporter after the signing ceremony, Comrade Tesfaye said the agreement will enable Ethiopian readers to buy the new magazine at a price of one birr. He said the conclusion of the agreement is another example manifesting the friendly relations existing between the two countries. He noted that there are plans in future to conclude an agreement for the exchange of books.

Comrade Tesfaye said Kuraz Publishing Agency, which has been in operation for more than two years now, has been engaged in the production, translation, importation and distributions of various kinds of publications. He said emphasis is given to the production and distribution of books on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. He added that the agency is also involved in the publication of fiction, teaching books, and books for children. He said the agency has published 41 new titles, mostly in Amharic, and noted that three new books in Tigrigna have also been published.

The general manager said Kuraz Publishing Agency, an autonomous body functioning under COPWE, has 22 regional branches and six others in Addis Ababa. Comrade Tesfaye emphasized that the opening of the branches has facilitated the distribution of all kinds of books and publications throughout the country.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Aurelio Martinez said that the new English edition of Prisma will be ready for distribution here beginning next month. He pointed out that it is a publication devoted to international affairs and is designed for distribution in Ethiopia and other English-speaking African countries. He said Prisma is being published in Spanish for Latin America and

Spanish readers and the Portuguese version is published in Lisbon for Portuguese-speaking African countries. Comrade Martinez expressed hope that the new magazine will be of interest to Ethiopian readers and the reasonable price will make it possible to reach as many readers as possible.

CSO: 3400/1152

VILLAGIZATION UNFOLDS NEW WAY OF LIFE IN BALE REGION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 Mar 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] The bringing together of formerly scattered and isolated peasant settlements into villages has brought about great change in the outlook and life style of peasants in Bale, Comrade Ali Mussa, Chief Administrator of Bale region and COPWE CC member told a team of visiting journalists.

He disclosed that 519 villages embracing 106,318 family heads have been formed. The big villages have some 7,000 members and the smaller ones have 300, Comrade Ali explained.

Many of the villages get clean water. Twenty four villages have deep water wells and 8 villages get pipe water from a river nearby through the use of gravitational force, it was pointed out. Many of the villages have got clean water, but the regional capital, Goba, does not as yet have a water pipe system, the Chief Administrator further stated. One of the villages, he explained is electrified.

There is no peasant family that does not belong to a village in the provinces of Mandeyo and Wabe, two of the five provinces in the region, he added. The formation of villages is important, specially when viewed from the fact that most of the population has been nomads, in the past, it was learned. The chief administrator said the nomads need water most of all. If they can get enough water for their cattle they will have no interest in roving, Comrade Ali explained.

The bringing together of peasants greatly contributed towards the progress of the literacy campaign. The peasants need not go a long distance to attend literacy classes and will not be detracted from their work since the courses could be conducted in the evenings. As a result, peasants in 46 villages have been completely liberated from the grip of illiteracy. Moreover, 5 district towns have been completely freed from illiteracy, the chief Administrator further explained.

Comrade Ali said that there are 92 peasants producers' co-operatives with 341,702 members in Bale. Seven of the co-operatives have acquired legal status and the rest are working hard to meet all the requirements. He also noted that there are 131 peasants service co-operatives, 31 of which have already assumed legal status.

Rich in Resources

Agricultural personnel in the region, Comrade Ali pointed out, give training on introduction of modern inputs and methods of farming to the peasants every year. Referring to the resources of the region, Comrade Ali stated that it has a considerable area covered with forests and added that efforts are being made to develop its natural gas and coffee. The second highest mountain, Batu, and the famous Sof Omar cave are found in the region. The Dale mountains are noted for the magnificent Mountain Nyala, which is endemic to Ethiopia, and other wild animals like red fox and lion. The Dinsho National Park in the region, Comrade Ali said, has a very high attraction to tourists. Two modern hotels have recently been built in the region. Dale, he added, is well suited for agricultural cultivation and livestock production. The establishment of the Agaria Multi-Purpose Peasant Training Centre, the Melka-Wakena Hydroelectricity Project being built and the Dello Messeno project, will expedite the socio-economic development of the region, the chief administrator pointed out.

The absence of branch office of the Agricultural Marketing Corporation in the region and lack of transport facilities, the chief administrator further explained, are some of the problems faced in transporting the produce of the region to the places where they are needed. In addition, he said, the corporation purchases only high quality grain for the requirement of food industries. Last year, he explained, 22,640 quintals of wheat were not sold for not measuring up to the standard required by the corporation. Unless there is an organization that can buy lower quality grain, Comrade Ali stressed, similar problems will be faced this year too.

CSO: 3400/1152

COMMENTARY ON DECISION TO MOVE CAPITAL

Dakar AFRICA in French Mar 83, pp 12-13

[Text] Abidjan: the fever has subsided. The political bureau of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast RDA [African Democratic Rally] (PDCI/RDA), the sole Ivorian party, decided unanimously on 10 February to propose that the native village of Felix Houphouet-Boigny become the capital of the country. The draft law will be submitted to the bureau of the National Assembly, discussed, (and obviously voted) during an Assembly session convoked at the most suitable time.

It will be remembered that it was the mayor of Abidjan, Emmanuel Dioulo, who launched the debate during an official visit to Senegal. The political class suspected him of engaging in an operation to enhance his personal prestige. And for good reason, since there was no doubt of the tacit approval of Houphouet, public opinion, which these subtleties elude, having been clearly expressed. The decision of the political bureau of the PDCI was a foregone conclusion.

Politics, they say, is the art of reconciling the irreconcilable. The debate therefore closed with a double testimonial of complete satisfaction: that which the decision of the political bureau gives to Emmanuel Dioulo for ratifying the project, and the more subtle one given by the political bureau to itself for confirming that the party had intended to make this proposal since 1946.

However, that is not the essence of it. The transfer of the Ivorian capital to Yamoussoukro is of course a gesture of good will and recognition toward Houphouet; but it has more important objective reasons. Let us forget the debate for a moment in order to examine the file. A file which includes, among other things, a confidential note of great interest submitted to President Houphouet by experts in urban affairs consulted for the purpose.

Abidjan Is a Monstrous Tumor Which Causes The Withering of the Rest of the Country and Brings Insoluble Problems of Urban Infrastructure

1) Urgent economic and demographic reasons argue for the transfer. Abidjan, which has a population of 1,800,000 inhabitants today, will have about 10 million in the year 2000 at the present rate of growth.

This monstrous tumor causes a withering of the rest of the country and brings insoluble problems of supply and urban infrastructure.

Only 35 percent of the population of Abidjan is connected to all the networks of facilities (water, paved roads, electricity, sewers.) Twenty-six percent of the inhabitants live in shantytowns. Occupancy of cheap housing, planned for 6 persons, now stands at an average of 11 persons and sometimes reaches 20. Automobile traffic has almost reached the saturation point. Public transportation is unable to shorten the commuting time.

Abidjan has 20 percent of the population of the country, receives 50 percent of the immigrants, produces 65 percent of the national added value of the secondary sector, gets 45 percent of the civil service jobs, and absorbs 40 percent of the consumption of Ivorian households. But the extension of the area of the city is becoming increasingly difficult due to problems of customary law on the periphery, the necessity for expensive constructions to bridge the lagoon, the exhaustion of ground water, pollution of the lagoon, and transport problems. Still, there is only 80 square meters for each inhabitant since the city is enclosed within only 15,000 hectares.

By contrast, the transfer of the capital to Yamoussoukro is inscribed "in a policy of developing the territory and reducing regional disparities", restoring an economic balance to the country.

2) The eccentric location of Abidjan is a politico-administrative obstacle, since three quarters of the citizens live at considerable distances from this administrative center.

3) In a city with a population as large and dense as that of Abidjan, serious problems of security are raised. The legal institutions, explains the mayor of Abidjan, "encourage dangers when they are subjected directly, at times of public disorder, to popular pressures and the mob". And he adds that in the present state of affairs, "the capital can be completely paralyzed and isolated into two parts...if the two bridges happen to be destroyed". He recalls the example of Rabat, which was not affected by the disorders of Casablanca last year.

4) The development of Abidjan (risky) would cost 100 billion CFA francs. The transfer to Yamoussoukro would cost only 10 billion CFA francs (putting to practical use the existing infrastructures).

The fact is that Yamoussoukro, located "in a relatively central spot and a very well served nucleus of communications", will henceforth possess considerable infrastructures easily and rapidly adaptable to the role of a capital. The city also possesses ultra-modern superstructures: an international airport, hotels, university and sport establishments, a hospital, the complex for headquarters of the Party, etc. Furthermore, there are precedents. Has

not Brasilia replaced Rio de Janeiro very well (and literally out of nothing)? In Nigeria, should not Abuja replace Lagos? The operation of the transfer of the Ivorian capital seems just as feasible, and what is more surprising, reasonable.

6108

CSO: 3419/716

DOE TO PROBE PERSONALLY CAUSES OF PROLONGED PETROLEUM SHORTAGE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Mar 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] In the wake of mounting public concern over the acute shortage of petroleum products which has for well over a month now crippled the national economy, Head of State, CIC Samuel K. Doe, has said he will personally investigate the root causes of this prolonged problem and effect changes, where necessary.

In a speech delivered yesterday upon his return home from a seven-nation tour during which he attended the Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi, the Liberian Head of State said "from reports reaching us during our stay abroad, the entire country has been experiencing power shortages."

This, the Liberian Leader said, has been affecting vital health delivery services, businesses and the overall wellbeing of the Liberian people.

Dr Doe added that it was his understanding that the situation remains very serious and requires creative imagination and initiative in crisis management both in its immediate and long-term resolution.

It is in this light that the Head of State has spoken of the possibility of necessary changes, it is highly believed.

In view of the urgent nature of the problem, the Head of State mentioned that the matter has been raised with the Emir of Kuwait for emergency relief, while efforts continue to find a permanent solution.

While in Kuwait, CIC Doe also used the occasion to discuss bilateral cooperation and the need to further strengthen the ties between both countries.

"As a result of our initiatives in Kuwait," Dr Doe pointed out that "that Government has invited a high-powered delegation, headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to conclude concrete arrangements on bilateral cooperation between Liberia and that country." That delegation is expected to leave here next Tuesday.

Observers believe that the talks may center around the exporting of crude oil to Liberia at a reasonable cost, which the country is presently in dire need of.

CSO: 3400/1095

UK ELECTION ORGANIZER TO ADVISE GOVERNMENT ON ELECTION PROCEDURES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Mar 83 p 11

[Text] Sir John Boynton, an election organizer from the United Kingdom, is due to arrive today to advise the Liberian Government on the procedures and framework for the holding of elections in 1984-85.

Sponsored by Britain's Overseas Development Administration (ODA), Sir John is expected to hold series of meetings with the Chairman and members of the Constitution Commission.

The 65-year old elections expert, a former head of the Cheshire County Council in Britain, is probably best known for his work as election commissioner in the then Southern Rhodesia in 1979-80, which led to the establishment of the state of Zimbabwe.

Sir John told the LONDON PRESS SERVICE that he was interested in seeing the Liberian Government make decisions which are needed for the smooth running of the elections.

It is important, Sir John told the LONDON PRESS SERVICE, that plans are made in time for the successful undertaking of fair and democratic elections in Liberia.

"There are a number of decisions that need to be taken fairly soon. I want to discuss this with them and give general advice on the running of elections," he said.

There are several matters which must be considered when elections are being planned, Sir John noted, saying that it is important to know whether there will be parties or candidates named for each constituency, and more importantly to know what percentage of vote will be required of each party for a seat in government.

"I am looking forward to the visit because it is an opportunity to help a country that has not had elections of this sort before. It is a challenge to me to make this visit worthwhile so that they feel glad I have come," he said.

Mr Boynton, who serves as returning officer in charge of eight parliamentary electoral divisions in the UK, described his activities in the elections in Zimbabwe as "one of the most interesting and exciting I have ever had," noting that it was a "scratch on the face of history." He feels that his experiences in the Zimbabwe 1979-80 election organization, would be relevant and useful in Liberia.

DPRK AMBASSADOR SAYS DPRK DESIRES TO EXPAND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 18 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] The Korean Ambassador to Liberia, Mr Hyon Hong Lee, has expressed his country's desire to expand bilateral and economic cooperation with Liberia under the framework of the Liberian-Korean technical cooperation agreement.

Ambassador Lee made the statement here on Monday, when he called on Labour Minister, Major E. Sumo Jones according to a Labour Ministry release issued Wednesday.

The release did not give further details, but added that Minister Jones discussed with the Korean envoy his Ministry's urgent need for transportation facilities to enhance the operation of labour inspectors throughout the country.

Earlier, Minister Jones welcomed Ambassador Lee to the Labour Ministry, and hoped that Liberia would benefit from the diplomatic experience of Ambassador Lee.

The Labour Minister recalled the Korean Government's "generous assistance" to Liberia, including the \$100,000 it provided in 1979 towards the construction of the youth development center in Bensonville, and the 53 vehicles donated to Liberia for hosting the 1979 OAU Summit here.

Minister Jones also recalled the signing of an air service agreement between Liberia and Korea in 1978, and the opening of the Korean trade exhibition in Monrovia last year, and noted that these were a concrete manifestations of the Korean government's a "genuine friendship" with Liberia, the release added.

CSO: 3400/1095

NEC RECOMMENDS LPRC REFINERY'S CLOSING, REFINED PETROLEUM IMPORTS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 16 Mar 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt] The National Energy Committee (NEC) has recommended that the oil refinery operated by the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company (LPRC) be closed down and that refined petroleum products be imported into the country.

But the LPRC Management has issued a 22-page argument against the recommendation, sparking off a major clash over the country's energy policy.

This revelation comes amidst signs of growing frustration among motorists and the general public over the current fuel crisis in the country caused by a shortage of petroleum products on the market.

Over the weekend Monrovia and its environs experienced long gas lines as hundreds of motorists lined up at gas stations across the metropolitan area, many of them hoping in vain, to buy gas.

Intermittent power outages, which have plagued the capital city and the whole country for the past five weeks, continued throughout the weekend with the inevitable adverse effect on many aspects of public and private activities.

Late last week the Managing Director of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company and the Liberia Electricity Corporation were given 48 hours by the PRC to come up with recommendations for alleviating the electricity and fuel crisis in the country but up to press time there was no official announcement as to whether the recommendations had been submitted or what they were.

\$20M Gain

In a far-reaching report entitled "Possible Actions for Near Term Energy Conservation," a copy of which has been obtained by the DAILY OBSERVER, the NEC asserts that Government could gain between \$17M-\$20M annually in additional revenue if the refinery were to be closed down and the current pump price of \$3.00 per gallon maintained.

Among other matters discussed in the Committee's report are programs to educate the public about energy conservation, action to be taken by the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) to conserve energy and action to reduce Government energy consumption.

The National Energy Committee is a cabinet level committee appointed to assess the country's energy requirements and make recommendations as to how these requirements can be best met, taking into account the limited national resources and implementing cost-saving energy conservation measures. The Committee is chaired by the Minister of Lands, Mines and Energy, Dr Fodee Kromah and has among its members the Minister of Planning & Economic Affairs, Major Emmanuel Gardiner, the Managing Director of LPRC, Mr Cletus Wotorson, the Managing Director of LEC, Mr Harry Yuan, the Managing Director of the Forestry Development Authority, Mr Shad Kaydea, the Director of the Bureau of Hydrocarbons, and Dr A.E. Nyema Jones, who was for some time Minister of Lands & Mines during the Tolbert Administration.

LPRC's Reaction

However, in what can be interpreted as a major clash over national energy policy, the LPRC, whose Chairman and managing Director is also a member of the National Energy Committee, has prepared its own study entitled "Refine Crude Oil or Import Products" which challenges the major recommendation of the NEC report: that the refinery be closed down and refined products imported.

Although the LPRC study concedes that shutting down the refinery and laying off 96 workers would save some money; it states that since it is dealing with incomes and expenditures of over \$100M per year, the amount of savings, which the LPRC computes to be only \$1.8M annually would be "statistically insignificant."

But the NEC study concludes the LPRC could close down the refinery, maintain its entire present work force of between 400-500 persons and Government could still gain between \$10M-17M annually.

CSO: 3400/1095

INDIAN AGREEMENT TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE 'GOOD NEWS'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 17 Mar 83 pp 1, 6

[Editorial by J. Blamo Robinson]

[Text] Reports that the Indian Government has agreed "in principle" to provide technical assistance to Liberia in the areas of mass communications, agriculture and small scale industries is indeed a good news from New Delhi.

This was the outcome of talks which the Liberian Government officials who travelled with Head of State Samuel K. Doe to the recent Non-Aligned Summit held with their Indian counterparts on technical cooperation, trade, training and investment.

On communications, the discussions centered around media cooperation with emphasis on training opportunities for personnel in the Liberian news media at the degree level.

India, which is advanced in radio and television broadcasting, has also expressed willingness to assist the Liberia Broadcasting service develop its television network.

Moreover, an Indian business tycoon has expressed the desire to explore investment possibility in the pulp wood and paper industries in Liberia.

The Liberian officials quickly welcomed the proposal for the project, and informed the Indian business consultant about the availability of hard wood in Liberia.

The two sides also discussed trade relations which embraced proposal for the exportation to India of Liberian timber and Indian textiles to Liberia, as well as transportation venture for the private sector.

Based on the high spirit of the discussions, the Liberian Government is to submit an "aide memoire" to the Indian Government shortly concerning Liberia's specific needs in the areas discussed.

We venture to say that this is a golden opportunity which should not be missed, especially at this crucial period when our economic survival depends to a

large extent on friendly external sources. We are informed that as soon as the "aide memoire" is submitted, Indian technical teams would visit here to identify specific areas for Indian assistance to Liberia.

Knowing Chairman Doe as a leader who believes in action for the betterment of his people, nothing else would stop him in pursuing such opportunity.

THE NEW LIBERIAN, as a government-owned newspaper, therefore pledges to jump on the back of those responsible for formulating and drafting this blueprint, if there is a delay on their part.

CSO: 3400/1095

BRIEFS

LBDI'S 1982 PROFIT--The Liberian Bank for Development and Investment (LBDI) realized during the year 1982 a net profit of \$321,911 and not \$32,911 as was reported in the Friday, March 11 edition of this newspaper. The profit, reflected in the bank's audited accounts, showed an increase of over 500 percent in net earnings, demonstrating a high level of efficiency and productivity on the part of the small group of Liberians running the bank. The printer's devil is regretted. [Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Mar 83 p 1]

PRC LIGHT INDUSTRY EXHIBITION--A light industry products exhibition of Fujian Province in the People's Republic of China, is to be held from March 25 through April 3, at the Monrovia City Hall. This will be the first time that the Fujian Province will hold an exhibition since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and Liberia in 1972. According to the Commercial Counsellor at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Liberia, Lin Yu-Hua, the fair is sponsored by the China Fujian Foreign Trade Corporation whose manager, Zhang Shouzhon, is already in the country. Lin said there are over 43 categories of products to be exhibited. This, he added, includes 3,000 species of textile products, handicrafts, tea, beverages, among many. The Commercial Counsellor told the DAILY OBSERVER last Thursday that the exhibition is being held as a result of Head of State, CID Samuel K. Doe's visit to China last year. He hoped this would enhance the already existing friendly ties between his country and Liberia. [Article by Sam Kesselly] [Excerpt] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Mar 83 p 4]

CSO: 3400/1095

PRIORITIES OF COOPERATION WITH ZIMBABWE DEFINED

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 648 20 Mar 83 p 5

[Article by F.R.]

[Text] Cooperation between the People's Republic of Mozambique and Zimbabwe entered into its more practical phase of implementation of the existing agreements between the two countries. As a matter of fact, the holding of Mixed Commission meeting made it possible to define the areas of greater priority of mutual aid and the manner in which the common objectives should be reached soon.

Created in August 1980. in Harare, as an instrument for the implementation of agreements between the two countries, the Mixed Commission held its first meeting in Maputo. The meeting reflected the growth of relations between the two countries and the responsibility they have in the efforts for economic liberation of southern Africa.

For about 3 days, the two delegations discussed matters related to cooperation in the fields of agriculture, fishing, natural resources, forestry, industry, geology, mines and energy, transportation and communications, commerce and banking, education, culture, sports, health and youth.

As to agriculture, the area which in the framework of the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] was entrusted to Zimbabwe, both parties agreed to strengthen cooperation of efforts to control the Tse-Tse and tripanossomiasis, as well as to exchange specialized experts in land spraying.

In the field of regional program for nutrition safety, the two delegations agreed on the need to build port silos to facilitate preservation of cereals in transit. As a matter of fact, the ports of Maputo and Beira have handled much cereal freight from export and import from Zimbabwe.

Training of workers, reorganization and development of exploitation of resources are the defined priorities in the forestry area. As to industry and related sectors, both delegations considered as priority the utilization of installed capacity of both countries, development of the exchange of raw

materials and finished products, as well as the coordination of industrial development, this latter aspect is contemplated in the framework of the projects of the SADCC nine.

Fishing and hydraulic resources will merit a study in depth based on proposals of the project to be presented by the Mozambican party. The implementation of the clauses of the documents signed in Maputo will be carried out during the present year.

11634

CSO: 3442/172

BRIEFS

STUDENTS VISIT SOCIALIST COUNTRIES--Six students and two professors of the Geography Department of the Humanities Faculty of the Eduardo Mondlane University recently visited three European socialist countries: GDR, Hungary, and Bulgaria. During the trip, which lasted about 30 days, they not only exchanged experiences with the university students of those countries, but also had the opportunity to learn on the scene some aspects of their life and economic industrial and agricultural development. [Excerpt] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese no 648 11 Mar 83 p 11] 11634

GDR COOPERATION ANALYZED--In 1982 the supply of merchandise by the GDR to RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] increased 2.5 times as compared with 1978. In the current year, RPM tripled its exports to the GDR. These data were made public during a press conference devoted to the Leipzig International Fair which was held from 13 to 19 March in that country which is a member of the CEMA [Council for Economic Mutual Assistance]. GDR is one of the four first trade partners of the RPM in the volume of exchange. "In addition to the impressive development of the volume of trade exchanges one should stress the great multiplicity of economic and scientific-technical cooperation which represented a higher degree of cooperation than the simple exchange of merchandise," explained to newsmen Gunter Malaz, counselor for trade affairs of the GDR embassy in RPM. Gunter Malaz added that "examples of this cooperation are: development of coal mining in Moatize area, development of pegmatite mining, development of cement industry and industrial construction of housing, building of textile combine of Mocuba, development of car building at the Cometal/Mometal complex, creation of state farms and reconstruction of 70 km of Moatize-Beira railroad line." He also said that "a large number of GDR specialists and advisers are supporting the RPM economy." [Excerpt] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 13 Mar 83 p 12] 11634

MILITARY AGREEMENT WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--A military cooperation agreement between the RPM and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed on 5 March in Maputo by the ministers of defense of the two socialist countries, Lt Col Alberto Chipande and Gen Martin Dzur. [Excerpt] [Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese No 648 13 Mar 83 p 10] 11634

CSO: 3442/172

HOPE FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT FADES

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 16 Mar 83 pp 1, 2

[Text]

There is no hope of an internationally acceptable settlement in the foreseeable future. South African policy is to avoid completely the possibility of a SWAPO electoral victory - even if all Cuban troops are pulled out of Angola. Both the negotiations with the western contact group and the bilateral talks held intermittently between the Angolan and South African governments are defunct for purposes of reaching a Namibian settlement.

South Africa's present policy rests 1) on military operations in Angola to weaken the MPLA government to the point where it collapses or agrees to dismiss SWAPO from Angola, and 2) to build simultaneously a new black and white party in Namibia as a prelude to eventual internal elections from which SWAPO would be disqualified on the grounds that by then it would not constitute an organised political party. It should be noted that the elimination of SWAPO militarily would not mean, unless decreed otherwise, the elimination of SWAPO electorally. South Africa - even the "moderate" *National Party* and its military members - is not prepared to take this risk. Contrary to some recent reports, the South African military has no intention of dropping its support for UNITA in Angola. Angolan involvement, a political imperative for all parties concerned, means for South Africa both the withdrawal of Cubans and the inclusion of UNITA as a political and military force to prevent SWAPO from operating. The kidnapping by UNITA this week of about 80 Czechoslovak and Portuguese technicians in order to barter the release of seven MPL-held mercenaries, bears witness to UNITA's vivacity.

The finer details as to how UNITA would fit into South Africa's administrative concept for the region are unclear. In Windhoek rumours are circulating again about administrative partition in Namibia. The leader of Namibia's all-white *National Party*, Dr. Koste Pretorius, recently said that he wanted Nami-

bia split into two: an area where "the rights of the minority groups would be respected", and an area which would become a unitary state. Blacks would share the first area, and whites would control the second. A more ambitious partition envisages a new sovereign state consisting of northern Namibia (Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi) and southern Angola, with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi as president and one of the Ovambo leaders, Peter Kalangula, as his deputy. Mishake Muyongo, a former SWAPO senior official who broke away to form the *Caprivi National Union*, would have a top ministerial job.

Pretoria's thinking on the above ideas is unformulated. But the point is, above all, that a new zone in southern Angola controlled by South African protégés would exclude SWAPO.

In the immediate future South Africa's objective is to exert military pressure, via direct attacks and via support for UNITA, on the MPLA government in the hope that the latter will accept a ceasefire. The "Ceasefire-Before-Implementation" (CBI) concept was devised by Pretoria as a precursor to the implementation of UN Resolution 435, and was first raised with politicians in Windhoek last August by foreign minister Pik Botha. Under the CBI, all Angolan forces would withdraw to the 14th parallel while all South African forces would return to south of the Cunene River - thus creating a broad demilitarised zone (DMI) on the Angolan-Namibian border.

With the DMI in place, South Africa could then set about mopping up SWAPO guerrillas in Namibia, forming the new party in Namibia, and reviewing methods of coercing the MPLA into dropping all support for SWAPO.

The South African military has made clear its frustrations over its longstanding attempt to contain SWAPO. As David Willers, a former South African foreign ministry official, wrote in the January issue of *The South Africa Foundation News*, "SWAPO

lost 20% of its fighting force last year, its logistical supply lines were destroyed in a way the **American** B-52 bombers never managed against the Vietcong, its staging bases along the length of the operational front were shattered and many of its most senior and experienced officers were lost." Yet SWAPO was able to launch a large-scale new offensive last month. According to Namibia's administrator-general, **Willie Van Niekerk**, the offensive consisted of 14 groups of 40-50 men each. It was described as SWAPO's biggest offensive in 16 years, with the guerrillas penetrating as far south as the Tsumeb-Grootfontein "triangle of death". For years the South African Defence Force (SADF) has been claiming major SWAPO casualties. Yet by the SADF's own figures, SWAPO's guerrilla strength remains a constant 6,000. A good number of SADF's claims of SWAPO dead are fictitious. But so long as SWAPO can get new recruits, train them in Angola

and infiltrate them to Namibia, SADF knows it can only restrain it, not beat it.

In the context of domestic politics, with the *Conservative Party* and the *Herstigte Nasionale Party* even now in electoral alliance in the Waterberg by-election, *National Party* politicians and their military colleagues are adamant that Namibia's 75,000 whites must be fully accommodated in any Namibian settlement - and seen to be so by the South African electorate.

It is almost irrelevant for the *National Party* whether its developing Namibia-Angola policy, as outlined above, works according to plan. If it does not, then Namibia simply drags on as it has done for so many years, provided of course the aggressive South African military tactics involved do not boomerang into a much more serious international conflict●

CSO: 3400/1087

'WINDHOEK OBSERVER' ON POLITICAL SETTLEMENT IN NAMIBIA

MB181507 Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 9 Apr 83 p 30

["Gwen Lister Looks at the Political Scene": "SA Wants War"]

[Excerpts] A question most people in this country ask themselves at one time or another is whether the South African Government really wants a settlement in Namibia, and this query was highlighted in the minds of many people when Mr P.W. Botha, [words illegible] president, Kenneth Kaunda, for talks with the ANC and SWAPO leaders.

And in answer to what is probably a genuine desire to get the warring factions together in the interests of peace in Southern Africa, Mr Botha answers with the trite and predictable "We can't speak to leaders who use weapons provided by the Communist-orientated countries"!!!,

What a ridiculous thing to say, especially in view of the fact that it is common knowledge that factions of the South African police and/or militia themselves made use of weapons "provided by Communist-orientated countries."

Mr Botha added in reply to the offer by Dr Kaunda that: "We can't negotiate with leaders who try to cause unrest and revolution over the borders of South Africa."

One would think that these are the very people the South Africans should be negotiating with. After all, direct negotiations between South Africa, and for instance, the SWAPO movement, would either end in a complete deadlock, or would achieve more than the international negotiations have achieved to date. Either way, neither side loses.

In my view, it's certainly worth a try.

Mr Botha, of course, feels differently about the matter, and his main worry and the concern of the government as a whole, is the fact that if they were to have discussions with the SWAPO movement then such discussions would bestow upon the SWAPO movement a certain amount of credibility. Discussion would mean recognition of SWAPO, according to the South Africans, and this they are not prepared to risk.

But is this really the case? After all, South Africa does not really recognise the Angolan Government as such--they are constantly accusing the MPLA of having taken over the reins of government by violent means, and that no elections were held--and yet they are fully prepared to hold discussions with them on the Cape Verde Islands.

Why not then with the SWAPO movement?

If the South African Government truly desires peace in Southern Africa, then surely they would be prepared to take the chance.

One can hardly ask South Africa to consider the people of Namibia first--this they will not do--but one could ask them to consider the lives of their own sons, wasted so senselessly, in a war without purpose. I say war without purpose because sooner or later in this territory an election will have to be held--and sooner or later the SWAPO movement is going to come to power. And relations between the South African Government and a future SWAPO government will undoubtedly be tense and strained, but once that stage has been reached, it is unlikely that the two will still be at war.

This has been proved by past examples. South Africa never liked the MPLA--considering them to be a tool of the "Communists" and did back and still backs UNITA, to the hilt. But they have come to at least accept the MPLA government, yes, and even trade with them.

But South Africa refuses to recognise this eventuality. And once again as history has often proved in the past--enemy today is a friend tomorrow. Not that SWAPO and South Africa will ever be friends--but certainly the relations will of necessity be on a relatively peaceful level. Relatively peaceful that is, until some so-called liberation movement begins to oppose SWAPO, and South Africa will quietly channel weapons and aid to the opposing movement.

And, unfortunately, because propaganda has begun to take on a certain amount of reality to them--many South Africans picture members of the SWAPO hierarchy as bearded men (black of course), smoking Havana cigars, spouting Marxist dogma, driving luxury limousines and wanting to kill off as many Christians and Whites as possible!

For those of us who have met, if not all, then at least some of the SWAPO hierarchy, this is total distortion. The fact is that many SWAPO leaders are non-smokers, teetotallers, (not riding around in limousines as is often depicted) and are deeply religious men. In addition to which, and I say this without fear of contradiction, the majority, and I repeat majority, of the SWAPO members, are Church-going people with more religious conviction than many of their fellow Whites.

And above all, (and this is often apparently forgotten) they are people. People doubtless, who also long for peace, for an end to the unremitting deaths of many of their compatriots.

South Africa often says that SWAPO wants independence "through the barrel of a gun" but does South Africa now wish to retain control of Namibia "through the barrel of a gun?" Let her prove otherwise--and agree to talk to SWAPO.

CSO: 3400/1196

FRENCH AID TO EXPELLED NIGERIANS INCREASED

Paris LE MONDE in French 15 Feb 83 p 48

[Text] Last week Mr Peccoud advisor to the delegate minister of development and cooperation announced that France intends to send new aid in the form of 3,000 tons of foodstuffs to those expelled from Nigeria. The means of expediting this aid, probably by boat, is already under consideration. The delegate Ministry of Cooperation, in liason with the Ministry of Defense, has already sent to Lome, Togo six tons of medicine and three tons of blankets as well as an advance unit of medical personnel aboard a Transall. A new shipment of 2.5 tons of medicine to Benin took place Thursday.

Mr Peccoud also indicated that Paris had purchased from Upper Volta, which has a surplus of cereals, 500 tons of corn expedited by truck toward Lome, at the price of 1.1 million francs, an operation of "South-South cooperation" which could be renewed with Nigeria. Finally, the CEE decided to accord an aid of approximately 35 million francs to Ghana. Paris, for its part, will furnish a Transall to deliver to its destination material assistance collected by non-governmental organizations.

Furthermore, President Bongo will travel to Lagos this week, and the consequences of the expulsion of foreigners from Nigeria will be mentioned during his discussions with President Shagara. Without delaying, in the face of the growing criticism of which it is the object, the Nigerian government has given assurances that the departures of skilled foreign workers in illegal residence, scheduled before the first of March, will take place in a more orderly fashion. Lagos has promised to make transportation available.

While President Hissene Habre was meeting with Mr Houphouet-Boigny and Mr Eyadema Thursday at Lome, the Chadian authorities issued a warning against "any aggressive act or threat" towards Nigerians expelled from Chad. Some 20-30 thousand Chadians are among the Nigerian being expelled.

Finally, in the course of an interview published this Monday, February 14, by the weekly magazine "NEWSWEEK", Mr Jerry Rawlings, Ghanaian head of state, declared that the "cynical" expulsion by Nigeria of a million of his compatriots, is part of a conspiracy against his regime. "But if we manage to come out of it okay, it will be a brilliant example for Africa," he added.

SA STAKE IN COOPERATION PROJECTS WITH NEIGHBORS NOTED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 16 Mar 83 p 8

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICA: WATER GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY. Last week the Lesotho government said that Lesotho was about to be attacked from South Africa. Pretoria denied all knowledge of the plot, but Maseru repeated the allegations, this time with a note of panic. One object of the South African commando raid on Maseru in December was to make prime minister **Lebusa Jonathan's** government more amenable to the Lesotho Highland (LH) water plan, on which South Africa's economic development plans are heavily dependent.

This objective became even clearer in January after yet another raid hours before the SADCC summit meeting. We understand that the Lesotho government was then going to raise the LH scheme informally with other SADCC members from which South Africa also hopes to buy water. Word had leaked out that Maseru was planning to form a sort of cartel which would fix the price of water. The January attack was carried out by the *Lesotho Liberation Army* (LLA), which concentrated on damaging a newly-constructed water storage and pumping system on the outskirts of Maseru.

Two SADCC members, **Zambia** and **Botswana**, declared LLA leader **Ntsu Mokhehle**, a prohibited immigrant in 1930, having given him refuge initially because of his longstanding links with the ANC. The South African-supported LLA has been mounting a campaign of sabotage and murder since 1979 in an attempt to destabilize the Lesotho government. Mokhehle issues his statements via the *South African Press Association* in Johannesburg.

The current Lesotho fear of a South African/ LLA attack is connected with the pressing need for South Africa to confirm certain undertakings already given to Maseru about the LH scheme. The *European Development Fund* (EDF) is about to decide which of the shortlisted European consultants is to get the \$5m

contract for a full feasibility study on behalf of Lesotho. (South Africa's plans are being separately drawn up). In particular the EDF would like to ensure that agreement is reached on the price Lesotho is asking for the water, and that Maseru has control over its flow. South Africa wants the first phase to be completed by 1992, meaning that construction work has to start in 1985. Lesotho was adamant about its right to keep hold of the tap, despite the economic benefits it is supposed to receive on top of the price for the water — for instance electricity supplies. So Pretoria had no option but to concede to Lesotho and the EDF if construction was to start on schedule.

South Africa has tried to dress up this and other similar schemes as a splendid example of mutual cooperation. The *South African Broadcasting Corporation* described the LH and a similar scheme, the Usutu River Plan and **Swaziland**, as a means of turning the sub-continent into "a food bank for the world and an industrial giant". However, South Africa cannot do without the water. As Dr J.de Beer, director-general of South Africa's Department of Health and Welfare, noted a few months ago, the maximum population South Africa could reasonably sustain with present water supplies is about 68m. The population now is 27m and will be close to 50m by 2020. With the current drought de Beer's prediction is optimistic.

A White Paper on the subject is now being prepared in Pretoria, proposing a wide range of measures, including the LH scheme and the sharing of water with Swaziland, **Mozambique**, **Zimbabwe** and **Botswana**. But to realise these plans, South Africa needs treaties with the countries concerned, and if Lesotho is anything to go by, these will be difficult to obtain. The nearest South Africa has got is in forming a tripartite permanent committee with Swaziland and Mozambique aimed at cooperating on "the utilization of waters from common rivers" ●

CSO: 3400/1086

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS OF WIPING OUT DISSIDENTS SAID FALSE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 29 Mar 83 p 7

[Text] Nairobi--Uganda's National Resistance Army, the military wing of a resistance movement fighting for the overthrow of the Government of President Milton Obote and free and fair elections, is celebrating its second anniversary.

Formed after allegations that Obote "rigged" the December 1980 general election, with the back of Tanzania, to put its Uganda People's Congress into power, the NRA has in recent months become increasingly active.

Despite frequent government claims that it is "on the run" and "about to be eliminated," NRA commander, former Uganda Defence Minister Yoweri Museveni, claims the support of the overwhelming majority of the Ugandan people.

In an anniversary statement just issued, the organisation described its establishment which, it claims runs from its high command down to village militias, established clandestinely in many parts of the country.

The NRA claims that most of its commanders are former Obote army commanders and that its ranks include people from all walks of life and segments of society.

Recruitment, it says, was formerly carried out clandestinely but is now carried out through village resistance committees. People are recommended for training either as militia or "regular troops." Basic military training is followed by specialised training guerrilla warfare.

Between operations NRA soldiers help villagers on the land and take part in community social activities, the statement adds.

The accompanying pictures are the first issued by the NRA to illustrate its activities in Uganda's swamp and forest lands. [Photographs not reproduced]

CSO: 3400/1094

RMC DIRECTOR NOTES 1982 EMERALD PRODUCTION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] The Reserved Minerals Corporation of Zambia (RMC) last year mined 66,000 grammes of emeralds, managing director, Mr Winner Matongo said in Lusaka at the weekend.

He explained that part of the emeralds mined so far had been sold to buyers in Europe, Asia and the United States.

The Reserved Minerals Corporation was formed in 1980 and the first task the management faced was exploring the potential emerald rich areas before starting the actual production, Mr Matongo said.

"The few months were mainly on exploration of the emerald area and last year full production started at the only mine we are operating. We have so far produced 66,000 grammes," he said.

Mr Matongo said his corporation is operating on a tight budget because emerald prices are generally low because of the continued adverse global economic situation.

The company's current objective is to fully utilise the Copperbelt and later open more mines in other areas, he said.

The managing director said that arrangements with a Saudi Arabian company which is to jointly mine the minerals with RCM are expected to be concluded this year.

"We have entered into an agreement with a Saudi Arabian firm which is to do business with us on a joint basis and once we finalise everything, hopefully this year, more mines will be opened," Mr Matongo said.

He pointed out that once his company increases production, it will effectively counter the problem of emerald smugglers whose "stones" have found their way on the international market.

Mr Matongo said that he has received information from abroad indicating that smuggled emeralds have found lucrative markets outside.

The problem he noted has reached a serious position and he only feels an increase in his company's production can reverse the situation.

He said in order to realise this objective RCM has embarked on efforts to raise more funds to invest into the mines.

Mr Matongo explained that emerald production is difficult to predict at the moment because its occurrence is sporadic adding that its quality is also hard to determine.

"Unlike copper, emeralds have no scientific methods by which quality can be determined," he said.

Mr Matongo said at the moment there were organised emerald producers in Zimbabwe and South Africa which are also competing for markets.

CSO: 3400/1092

PARTY WILL NOT PERMIT LOCALLY PRODUCED CONSUMER GOODS IMPORTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] The party and its government will not allow the importation of consumer goods such as wheat, rice and cooking oil which can be produced locally, Prime Minister Mundia said yesterday.

Mr Mundia was speaking at National Milling Cairo Road branch after a tour of ROP factory and NM plant during which he reviewed progress on the operations of the two companies since January this year.

He blamed ROP management for failing to complete the three-phase extension project of the factory in time after having assured him the project would be ready by this month when he promised to visit the plant.

Once the plant at ROP was completed, Zambia would be self-sufficient in cooking oil, washing powder and bathing soap which were being supplemented by imported ones.

Zambia had diverted enough foreign exchange to import some of the essentials but the Government would not encourage the practice.

He urged Zambians to work hard and produce wheat, rice and raw materials for manufacturing cooking oil to save the precious foreign exchange.

He instructed ROP acting general manager Mr Cosmas Chulu and projects manager Mr Caxton Kondolo to submit a report to him on the matter.

Commodities

The two men informed him that phase one--the solvent extraction plant and phase two seed crushing plant--had been completed and was operating to capacity, except for phase three which was expected to be operational next month.

When all the three phases were operational the company would produce sufficient commodities for local consumption.

At the NMC plant, Mr Mundia blamed ROP and NMC managements for failing to follow up their programmes.

He urged ROP, NMC and Namboard managements to coordinate their efforts through Indeco, Contingency Planning office and his.

NMC Cairo Road branch manager Mr Brodwell Hamoonga and acting general manager Mr Raghunandan Mathur told the Premier the firm on Tuesday received a 30-tonne consignment of locally produced wheat from Mazbuka.

Some more wheat was expected from the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU) while some 30,000 tonnes of wheat would come from South Africa within ten days.

The company was expecting to receive 2,000 tonnes of table salt soon.

Mr Mundia wondered why the firm had failed to buy wheat from the SPCMU even after this was agreed upon at a management meeting six months ago.

Mr Mundia, who is Minister of Finance, said no foreign exchange would be allocated to import wheat in future until it bought all the locally produced.

He informed NMC employees after touring the plant that Zambia was expecting to receive 15,000 tonnes of maize through the European Economic Commission (EEC) and 3,000 tonnes from Zimbabwe.

He appealed to the workers to look after public property and report thefts and carelessness among fellow workers.

Mr Mundia blamed Indeco management for failure to inform the public about the true situation involving essential goods.

CSO: 3400/1092

MUKANGE: SOME TOP LEADERS PARTLY TO BLAME FOR ZECCO'S FINANCES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] A trade unionist yesterday said that some party and government officials owe Zambia Engineering and Construction Company (ZECCO) thousands of Kwacha in loans for residential houses built for them.

General secretary of the National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers (NUCIW), Mr Albert Mukange said some top leaders were partly to blame for the financial problems facing the company.

Mr Mukange was officially opening a two-day union seminar.

"The company built a lot of residential houses for leaders who are not paying back the money to the company. I ask the party and its government to ensure that these leaders pay back the money," he added.

He also said that it was wrong for the leadership to exploit taxpayers who contribute to the creation of these companies, adding: "The leadership in this nation must lead by example."

The general secretary also told the meeting that his union had received numerous requests from employers all over the country to lay off workers.

He said the union had been advised by companies that instead of shutting down firms completely, it would be better to lay off some workers and avoid mass redundancies.

The union was still fighting to persuade companies to accept alternative measures it has put forward as short-term solutions while government was considering appropriate action to be taken to avert the lay-offs.

The union has also appeared to the party and its government to expedite the allocation of foreign exchange to industries to avert mass sackings of workers.

Mr Mukange said that if nothing was done soon, a lot of companies would close down and hundreds of workers throw. into the streets.

CSO: 3400/1092

MINISTER GIVES ULTIMATUM TO TRADERS TO ADJUST PRICES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRICE inspectors have been instructed to visit markets, bars, hotels and shops to ensure traders charged prices recommended by manufacturers which were approved by the Government.

"Enough is enough. We have been pushed too much against the wall," Minister of State for Commerce and Industry, Mr Leonard Subulwa said yesterday.

Addressing traders at Kapiri Glass Products factory club in Kapiri Mposhi and Hindu hall in Kabwe, Mr Subulwa directed district councils to blacklist any businessman who did not comply with order.

He urged councils to invoke the 1974 district market by-laws which were still in force to lower prices of goods sold within their areas.

"I am on a crusade because I have received disturbing reports that traders are charging what they like on their goods and price inspectors have become ineffective.

"As minister appointed by the President on behalf of the people, I am now delivering this message," Mr Subulwa said and turning to Central Province senior price inspector, Mr Levy Chimbanga, he

said:

"With effect from tomorrow (today) go round all bars, hotels and shops and enforce the order. We are not going to allow rich people to exploit the consumer. We are going to give consumers the same protection we give to traders."

Businessmen had misunderstood the Government decision to decontrol prices of 32 commodities.

By decontrolling prices, the Government wanted to remove the redtape which created hardships among businessmen so that manufacturers would recommend their prices directly to the Prices and Incomes Commission for approval through price inspectors.

"But this is not being done, everybody has become mad, charging what they like. They want to become rich overnight."

Some traders made as much as K40 profit from a pocket of tomatoes bought from farmers at only K5.

"This is economic sabotage. The Government cannot allow consumers to be exploited like this. I am giving all traders until this afternoon to adjust their prices or face the wrath of price inspectors."

The Government had decided to issue this warning first before punishing exploitative traders.

Wholesalers, retailers and various businessmen other than manufacturers should stop fixing their own prices since it was not their business.

Prices advertised by Indeco on decontrolled items should be implemented by all traders. District councils should display

adverts at all markets, shops, bus stations and other public places for the benefit of consumers and traders.

The war was also directed at over-invoicing which was rampant among many businessmen. There were those who hired taxis to buy only one crate of beer from Lusaka, expecting the consumer to off-set transport costs by over-charging on the beverage.

Such businessmen together with butchers who deliberately hiked their meat prices from K2 a kilo to K7 should be boycotted so that when their goods rot because of lack of customers, they would lower the prices next time.

Some traders bought perfume bottles at say K3 abroad and resold them in Zambia at K45 each.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO IMPORTATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN RAND CONTINUING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

"I WILL not say anything which is not in the interest of the Party and its Government." That is how the minister of state for Home Affairs Chieftainess Nkomeshya, reacted to enquiries about progress on the half a million South African rand recently brought into the country.

The minister brushed aside all questions on specific issues raised by the Times during an interview in her office.

Following exhaustive Times investigations the minister was on Thursday sent a written questionnaire at the National Assembly seeking clarification on:

- Whether it was true that the authorities had dropped charges against the people involved;
- If it was true that the Special Investigations Team for Economy and Trade (SITET), to which the case had been transferred from police had in fact authorised the importation of the currency;
- What that meant in terms of the currency owners and if it was true that the importation had been authorised by the State.

When interviewed at her own suggested time at the ministry on Friday afternoon the minister said:

"As a ministry we do not know anything as investigations are still going on. The issue is very well known

and the nation is waiting for an outcome. The nation will be told when the investigations are finished".

The importation of 429,000 rand was revealed last month after police in Livingstone confiscated it from owners who had just brought in in from South Africa.

The case was later transferred from police to SITET.

Attempts to get details from SITET director Mr Fred Allen, have failed for the past two weeks.

Last Friday a woman at SITET offices when contacted by phone said the director "has said that he is not in".

Persistent phone calls had by Friday reached Mr Allen shortly after the interview with the minister and he said since he had briefed the minister through the permanent secretary he would not talk to the Press.

When pressed that the minister had not answered specific questions the SITET director also insisted that "I do not want to say anything that will prejudice investigations".

It was gathered during investigations that the owners had produced documents showing that the money was brought into the country on instructions of SITET.

But police at force headquarters and Livingstone insisted that the papers were not produced at the time when the money was physically moved into the country.

CHILUBA ADDRESSES JOINT LEADERSHIP SEMINAR OF TWO UNIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba has attacked hypocrites who preach socialism but fail to practise it.

He has urged the trade union movement to stand up and fight for the welfare of workers and warned the Government against making promises it could not honour.

Mr Chiluba was addressing a joint leadership seminar of Civil Servants Union Zambia, National Union of Public Service Workers and Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union at the Ridgeway campus of the University of Zambia in Lusaka yesterday.

He lashed out at the Government for "helping to fuel" the inflationary spiral in the economy by employing people and creating costs through the release of personal incomes without corresponding services or goods produced.

Committees and other

bodies appointed to look into conditions of services only worsened situations because they arrived at conclusions which prevented trade union participation.

Trade unions in public service or private sector and other branches of the economy would not be compelled to negotiate with such committees which had neither the authority to bargain nor the mandate to sign agreements.

Any income deals arrived at without trade union participation should be suspect because they were detrimental to the growth of the economy.

Zambia must not misconstrue the noble values of socialism by merely speaking about distribution which was void of production.

The essence of free collective bargaining was to examine the productivity of labour and other variables to determine reasonable levels of incomes without derived distribution from production.

CSO: 3400/1092

DPB OPENS DANISH AIDED MILK PROCESSING PLANT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Mar 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Dairy Produce Board (DPB) has opened a milk processing factory in Mazabuka with the help of the Danish government.

A company spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that the board has for many years now been transporting milk using cans in three open trucks from Mazabuka dairy farmers to the Lusaka plant for processing and packing.

The processed product is in turn supplied back to Mazabuka.

"Since most of the dairy farmers in and around Mazabuka do not have cooling facilities on their farms, the milk had to be transported to the Lusaka factory as quickly as possible in order to maintain its quality. This in itself had been costly both in man hours and transportation costs," the spokesman explained.

He added that the recent increases in the producer price of fresh milk has had a positive effect on the production of milk by dairy farmers.

Two years ago, the board

used to receive an average of 6,000 litres of milk a day from the farmers in and around Mazabuka. This has since gone up to 12,000 litres per day and hence the putting up of the processing plant at Mazabuka.

The spokesman said that the board anticipates that the putting up of the processing plant will cut down costs of transporting milk from Mazabuka to Lusaka for processing and packing, create employment for local people within the district area, encourage dairy farmers in the area to increase their milk production as well as attract interested people to join the industry and decentralise the processing and packing facilities.

The plant will also process cheese, sour milk and ice blocks in the near future.

The spokesman also said that in order to provide a continued service to customers in Lusaka, many more milk selling points are expected to be established in residential areas as soon as the transport position improves.

So far the board has recently received 15 new trucks which are now awaiting for body building.

PRESS REPORTS ON SOUTHERN PROVINCE POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS BANNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

FREEDOM House has banned Press statements on the controversial political developments in Southern Province.

In a statement released in Lusaka last night, a spokesman said the issue had been reported to the Party and was being pursued.

The statement also banned individuals, irrespective of their position or role in the Party from using the name of the President in pursuit of "group interests" or "personal objectives," in matters that were contrary to public policies and procedures which amounted to debasing the authority of the President, the Party and its Government.

On Tuesday, provincial political secretary at Freedom House Mr Samson Mukando identified a Lusaka group of prominent Tongas campaigning to change the political thinking of the people in

Southern Province.

Mr Mukando, who is leader of the group, told a news conference in his office that they had informed everybody up to the highest level of the leadership about their programmes.

Yesterday Southern Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Mungoni Liso refused to talk to Livingstone-based Pressmen over the now controversial "vote Yes" campaign in his region.

When journalists visited his office, Mr Liso came out into his secretary's office. For a brief moment he looked at the waiting journalists and asked: "Are you Pressmen? Anyway I am not talking to Pressmen. Let the Lusaka people say what they like but I am not going to hit back"

CSO: 3400/1092

CENTRAL PROVINCE DISTRICTS ASKED TO DONATE FOOD FOR LUANO STARVING

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Mar 83 p 7

[Text]

AN appeal has been sent to all districts in Central province to donate food for the starving villagers in the Luano valley. Mkushi deputy district executive secretary, Mr Ernest Mwansa has said.

The most affected areas are those of chiefs Chembe, Mboshya, Shikabeta and around Chingombe mission.

The road to Luano valley is impassable except by four-wheel drive vehicles because of steep cliffs across the Muchinga escarpment.

Efforts in the past to deliver food to the area failed as vehicles plunged into the ravine.

"On our part, we have acquired 900 bags of roller mealie meal from the Baptist Mission of America after negotiations between them and our district governor Mr Kombe and the area's Member of Parliament Mr Chembe, Mr Mwansa said.

Supplies

The food supplies were being transported via Lusaka

and Chongwe in Lusaka Rural by road up to Shikabeta's area which had been turned into a temporary headquarters for this purpose.

The road which linked Mkushi to Lusaka Rural at Lunsemfwa river was good and there was no need to use four-wheel drive vehicles, Mr Mwansa said.

"We made two trips to deliver the bags of mealie meal to the area. The first trip made on March 1 and the distribution was completed on March 4.

Asked what contribution the Government had made towards the operation, Mr Mwansa said his district had submitted estimates to the office of the provincial permanent secretary on the amount of money needed for the exercise.

"In fact, all districts have been requested to get involved. You can find out details from the permanent secretary."

The office of the Central Province Member of the Central Committee has sent estimates to Lusaka for relief food supplies for starving villagers in the province.

Provincial permanent secretary Mr Yuyi Libakeni said yesterday the largest share of the estimates was for Luano valley where more than 300 villagers had resorted to eating wild roots because of lack of food.

Mr Libakeni could not confirm reports that all districts in the province had been told to donate food supplies to Luano, saying he was not aware of such a directive.

"I don't see how districts can donate to Luano when they, too, have villages where people are starving. That is why we have sent estimates to Lusaka for food supplies to these areas, although the largest share would go to Luano."

Experts

Mr Libakeni said a team of experts from his office and in Lusaka Province was assessing the possibility of putting up a pontoon across Lunsemfwa river to connect Luano valley near Chief Shikabeta's area with Lusaka Rural.

The experts who included men from mechanical services department would report on the estimated of the pontoon.

INDECO SAYS FLOUR SUPPLY TO BE NORMAL BY END OF NEXT WEEK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Mar 83 p 2

[Text]

NATIONAL Milling Company has ordered 30,000 tonnes of wheat to alleviate the shortage of flour.

An Indeco spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that the flour supply situation was expected to be normal by the end of next week.

Southern Province Marketing Union has sold National Milling 1,000 tonnes of locally produced wheat that was taken by road from Mazabuka to National Milling's mills at Kabwe and Lusaka.

National Milling had ordered 10,500 tonnes of wheat from South Africa in addition to 18,000 tonnes of Australian wheat which has now arrived at Dar es Salaam port and is due in Zambia anytime.

"Wheat from Mazabuka is

arriving in Lusaka and Kabwe for milling into flour while the first consignment of South African wheat is now on its way to Zambia," the spokesman said.

He appealed to consumers to bear with the company as arrangements are being made to bring in the wheat by the quickest means.

The flour supply situation was expected to improve more with the arrival of wheat which National Milling is buying from the United States of America.

An Indeco delegation comprising National Milling general manager, Mr Frank Mkwana, his purchasing manager, Miss Rose Walinkonde and Supa Baking assistant production manager, Mr Inkson

Chulu is in the United States familiarising itself with wheat production, marketing, pricing and export systems.

During the tour, the delegation is expected to arrange for the purchase of wheat following a K7 million food commodity loan signed between Zambia and the United States last month.

Under the agreement, Zambia would receive 18,600 tonnes of wheat.

CSO: 3400/1092

BRIEFS

TRACTOR ASSEMBLY PLANT--The proposed tractor assembly plant to be established in Lusaka by INDECO and a Czechoslovak firm is expected to be operational by 1985. This was said in Parliament yesterday by Commerce and Industry Minister of State, Mr Leonard Subulwa in answer to a question by Saindani Phiri (Roan) who wanted to know which financial institution is financing the K12 million Zetor tractor plant. Mr Subulwa informed the House that the plant would be known as the "Lima Tractor Company Limited" and is a joint venture between INDECO Limited and Motokov Foreign Trade Corporation of Czechoslovakia. The minister added, that the project, which was estimated to cost K17.8 million last year is now estimated at K26.982 million taking inflation into account. He said that ZIMCO, the major shareholder (80 percent shares) through INDECO, will provide 80 per cent of the total costs while Motokov will provide the remaining 20 per cent. He said if funds are available on time from ZIMCO the plant should be operational in 1985. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Mar 83 p 5]

YUGOSLAV TRADE UNIONIST'S VISIT--President of the Yugoslav Confederation of Trade Unions arrives in Zambia tomorrow at the start of his seven-day visit for talks with local trade union leaders. The official, Mr Bogoljb, is also a member of the Central Committee of that country's Communist Party and the Council of the Presidium, a spokesman for the Yugoslav Embassy, confirmed in Lusaka yesterday. On the Copperbelt, the Yugoslav labour leaders will address the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) General Council which meets in Kitwe at the weekend. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Mar 83 p 5]

WAGE CEILING REMOVAL URGED--The party and its government must remove the five per cent wage ceiling for trade unions to negotiate salary increases freely for workers, Chikankata Member of Parliament Mr Joshua Lumina has said. Contributing to the vote for the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Mr Lumina said as the Government decontrolled the price mechanism to allow manufacturers to make profits "so it should decontrol the wage ceiling to allow room for trade unions to bargain." Mr Lumina described the five per cent wage ceiling as "nonsense" and called on the party and its government to make full use of the Zambianisation committee so that qualified Zambians could take over jobs which were now being done by expatriates at high costs. He wondered why at Nitrogen Chemicals in Kafue there were expatriate technicians when hundreds of Zambian technicians were roaming the streets. He said the Government had become the biggest "capitalist" and should bear the responsibility of finding jobs for the youths leaving learning institutions. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Mar 83 p 1]

SAUDIS FINANCE SIX PROJECTS--Zambia has been assured of K76 million assistance from the Saudi Fund for Development for six projects including the construction of the Solwezi-Ikelenge road. The assurance was given by Saudi Arabian attache Mr Saeed Faraown who said in Lusaka yesterday that there was no limit to his country's assistance to Zambia. "Zambia is one of our best friends in the Third World and once these funds are exhausted, the Government can request funds for new projects or shift the present allocations to priority projects after feasibility studies are conducted." Apart from about K19 million for the Solwezi-Ikelenge road, the fund has given about K4.8 million to help the National Agricultural Marketing Board (Namboard) with construction of grain storage sheds. The total cost of the K9.4 million project which aims at increasing present storage by 50,000 tonnes would be met jointly with the Zambian Government. On the proposed investment of more than K25 million in mining and agriculture by Prince Mansour Bin Mishaal Abdul-Aziz who was in Zambia last year at the invitation of President Kaunda, Mr Faraown said a team of officials from Zambia including Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) chairman Mr Francis Kaunda was in Saudi Arabia early this month for talks on the project. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Mar 83 p 2]

FEBRUARY FINANCIAL REPORT--Zambia has paid in full all external loans and interest on borrowings which were guaranteed by the Government, says a financial report for February 1983 released by the Bank of Zambia in Lusaka yesterday. The report prepared by Samuel Montague and Company, who are financial advisers to the Government, says foreign debt guaranteed by the Government at the end of 1980 amounted to K539.3 million and K584.9 million at the end of 1981. It says debt service on Government guaranteed debts which was K10.8 million at the end of last year is this year expected to be K36 million while external payments arrears on debts not guaranteed by the Government stood at K581 million as at March 1982. But foreign liabilities of Zambian commercial banks which stood at K46 million in June 1981 increased by more than 100 per cent to K100.8 million at December last year. The publication says: "Total debt service on Government and Government-guaranteed foreign debt including International Monetary Fund repurchases is expected to amount to K326.7 million in 1983, representing about 19 per cent of projected export earnings." The report notes that Zambia last year had a favourable balance of trade of K63.3 million when she exported goods worth K970.6 million compared to imports of K907.3 million. Despite the surplus in the balance of trade for the year, the publication says Zambia's exports dropped from K1.04 billion in 1980 to K970 million last year. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Mar 83 p 2]

BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURAL CONSIGNMENT--The K2.5 million agricultural consignment ordered by AFE last year from Brazil has arrived in the country. Confirming this in Lusaka yesterday AFE general manager, Mr Phillimon Kapesebele said the equipment arrived from the East London port in South Africa last week by rail. The implements ordered include cane-crushing machines, maize shellers, tractors mounted sprays, disc harrows, irrigation pumps and cultivators. Mr Kapesebele said this was the first time that Brazilian agricultural machine was being put on the Zambian market and predicted that the implements currently being priced should be snapped up by farmers. The demand for them was "extremely high and very encouraging." Some of the farmers who have seen the Brazilian implements were highly impressed. I am satisfied that the equipment will be welcome by

Zambian farmers and we look forward to repeating the order," Mr Kapesebele said.
[Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Mar 83 p 5]

TAZARA ASKS FOR TAX EXEMPTION--Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (Tazara) will not pay the thousands of Kwacha it owes district councils in various charges because the company has applied for exemption from taxation to the Government. Announcing this in Parliament yesterday, Power, Transport and Communications Minister General Kingsley Chinkuli said the massive debts included K300,000 owed to Kabwe Rural district council. He was answering Mrs Alice Lloyd (Kabwe) who wanted to know when the company would pay the K300,000. Gen Chinkuli said the payment of the debt had not yet been effected because in accordance with the provisions of the Tanzania-Zambia Railways Act (1975), the company had asked for exemption from taxation and the reply was still being awaited. He added that it was not only the Kabwe Rural district council which Tazara owed money but that there were others like Mpika and Kapiri Mposhi district councils. Under the Act, Gen Chinkuli said, Tazara was eligible to exemption from a wide range of taxation like sales tax, customs duties, registration or licences fees on business carried out, workers' housing levy, development levy, stamp duty, rent and other charges on land owned. "In order to facilitate the exemption procedure, the council of ministers resolved that Tazara should apply for any exemption to the ministries of Finance of the two governments for effecting the exemption in line with the respective national laws." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Mar 83 p 1]

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ZAPU'S SURVIVAL SEEN AT STAKE

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 16 Mar 83 p 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWE: CAN ZAPU SURVIVE? Two years ago the hope of Zimbabwe's government was that **Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU**, the junior partner in coalition with **Robert Mugabe's** ruling ZANU, would gradually be absorbed into ZANU. There have been similar processes elsewhere in Africa: **Kenya**, for instance, where KADU (with **Daniel Arap Moi** then among its leaders) was knitted into **Jomo Kenyatta's** KANU.

Even last February 1982, when the public revelation of arms cached on ZAPU farms provoked Nkomo's dismissal and the break-up of the coalition, Mugabe was careful not to blame the whole of ZAPU, still less the Ndebele/Kalanga as a group, though they overwhelmingly support Nkomo. Mugabe made a point of keeping a number of ZAPU members in his cabinet. It still contains several ZAPU figures: **Cephas Msipa** as minister for water resources; **Callistus Ndhlovu** for construction; **Daniel Ngwenya** for roads and road traffic. **John Nkomo** (no relation) remains minister of state in the deputy prime minister's office, and indeed accompanied Mugabe to Delhi for the recent Non-Aligned Conference. **Jane Ngwenya**, once close to Nkomo, remains a deputy minister.

But there is no doubt that there has been a major change in government policy: ZAPU as an organisation is under attack - especially at the levels where it matters, should it ally itself with the former ZAPU guerrillas conducting a war of dissidence in the western provinces. At the most important level, in this context, are the organisers of the mainly rural branches spread throughout Western Zimbabwe. Many of the thousand-plus arrests carried out in the last two months have put ZAPU village leaders behind bars. That is probably why ZANU hardliners such as **Eaas Nkala**, minister of supply, have called for ZAPU's "liquidation". He happens to be the only Ndebele in ZANU in a high position, apart from the Rev. **Canaan Banana**, who has the honorific presidency.

The very top of ZAPU has been neutralised in subtler ways, although four out of 20 MPs are now in detention or exile: apart from Nkomo, **Akim Ndhlovu**, who had intelligence connections, is in exile; **Vote Moyo** and **Sydney Malunga**, both very important as grass-root party organisers, have been put into detention. The top military/intelligence figures **Dumiso Dabengwa**, Lt. Gen. **Lookout Mafela Masuku** and **Dr Isaac Nyathi**, along with several others, are now being tried in connection with the arms caches, though it appears the government may have difficulty in proving they were actually plotting to overthrow the state. Some of the most capable ZAPU figures have been drawn out of formal politics and will be wise to stay away: **Willie Musarurwa**, now

editor of the *Sunday Mail*; **Ariston Chambati**, formerly ambassador to Bonn, now head of the massive *TA Holdings*, the tobacco auctioneering company; **George Kahari**, professor at the university. Other party organisers have joined the diplomatic service: **Suman Mehta**, reported to be the new high commissioner to Canada; **Arthur Chadzingwa** former ZAPU London representative, now also a senior diplomat.

Of those ZAPU members who have stayed in government, most have themselves been neutralised because they are considered by the rank and file to be compromised. At one point the government hoped that the able **Callistus Ndhlovu** would emerge as a new ZAPU leader capable of bringing the party into a sort of one-party consensus, leaving the less amenable Nkomo in elderly isolation. That plan backfired, with Ndhlovu losing popularity among his own Ndebele electors. Msipa is said to be a bitterly disappointed man: respected, perhaps, but alienated from the ZAPU rank and file, yet booed by ZANU members when he tries to speak in Parliament. The man who might have helped reconcile the parties, Nkomo's close aide **George Silundika**, died over a year ago.

All that is left at the top of ZAPU, inside Zimbabwe and free, is the vice-president, **Josiah Chinamano**, along with **Joseph Mshika**, who is the secretary-general, **Sam Munodawafa**, the chairman (who is seriously ill), **Clement Muchachi** and **Daniel Madzimbamuto**. All five are respected veteran campaigners but with one huge disadvantage in the context of placating or controlling the ZAPU lower ranks: they are all Shona. The government is hoping that the acting president, Chinamano, will adopt a moderate stance, whatever atrocities the government's troops may have committed in Matabeleland. But ZAPU under Chinamano's leadership is unlikely to keep its hold over the resentful Ndebele/kalanga for long. It is clear, in any case, that the caretaker ZAPU leadership is very frightened. Mr Nkomo reckons that of the 120-strong central committee, nine have already been killed in the last few months. Many others are said to have been arrested. The formal ZAPU structure has been emasculated.

The question, then, is whether the dissident ZAPU guerrillas, whose numbers have been variously estimated at between 1,500 and 5,000, will be able to create their own underground structure, with the help of sympathetic former ZAPU branch and village organisers who escape the government's net. No proof has yet emerged, but it would not be at all surprising if the **South Africans** were to lend their assistance, in order to keep another black neighbour on the boil.

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